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# AP TEST REVIEW PART TWO

Religious Wars through  
Scientific Revolution

# The Invasions of Italy

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- The Italian city-states were attractive to invaders for several reasons:
  - » They were wealthy territories which were a tempting target for stronger powers
  - » They were quite small and were easy prey for larger powers.

# Invasions by Charles II

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- Claimed Naples and invaded Italy in 1494.
- Had early successes, but was eventually defeated by the “Holy League” (Venice, Papal States, HRE, Spain, and Milan)

# Invasions by Louis XII, et. al.

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- Claimed Milan in 1498 and invaded it one year later.
- 1500: agreed to split Naples with Spanish King Ferdinand
- 1508: the League of Cambray [Ferdinand, Pope Julius II, Maximilian I (HRE)] took over rich Venetian territory.

# Louis XII, continued

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- When Ferdinand got the part of Venice that he wanted, he withdrew from the League of Cambray (and kept his part of Italy).
- The Pope got scared of the growing power of France and renewed the Holy League (this time adding Henry VII of England) to control Louis XII.

# Action by Francis I

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- Wanted further Italian expansion but checked by Charles V.
- Defeated at the Battle of Pavia (1525) by Charles V (captured and later released).
- The Pope protested against both French and HRE actions, and Charles became annoyed with him.

# The Sacking of Rome

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- Annoyed with the Pope, Charles allowed his troops to sack Rome in 1527.
- 1530: Charles made peace with the Pope and was given the title “King of Italy.”
- 1540: France again invaded Milan and Naples, but was defeated by the HRE.

# The Empire of Charles V (1519 - 1556)

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- Charles was the grandson of Max. I and was the next living male heir.
- Charles' father had married a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella before he died.
- Charles inherited a huge empire from his father and grandparents which included the HRE, Spain, the Low Countries, and the Italian States.



# Weaknesses of Charles' Empire

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- Geographically, his empire was so spread out it was difficult to control.
- N. German princes were striving for some measure of autonomy and were using religion as a pretext for rebellion.
- The reformation had already begun when he became emperor, and this created religious division and wars.

# The End of Charles' Reign

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- 1555: The Peace of Augsburg established some measure of religious freedom in the HRE (*cuius regio, eius religio*)
- 1556: Charles retired to a monastery
- 1556: Ferdinand I (his brother) got the HRE and Philip II (his son) got Spain, Netherlands, Naples, Milan, and the New World colonies.

# Spain Under Philip II (1556 - 1598)

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- Philip inherited a nation blessed with great wealth in the form of gold and silver from the New World. He squandered much of it by:
  - » spending huge amounts of resources by fighting religious wars to try to halt the spread of the Reformation;
  - » purchasing luxury items from other nations to keep the Spanish nobility happy.

# The Dutch Revolt

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- Under the leadership of William of Orange (William the Silent), the Calvinist Dutch provinces united with the Catholic Dutch provinces to assert their independence from Spanish control.
- The Calvinist provinces resented the Inquisition and all of the provinces resented the payment of taxes to Spain.

# The Dutch, continued

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- Philip, a intense and determined man, sent the Duke of Alva to stop the revolt.
  - » His actions included the council of blood and the sacking of Antwerp.
- Following the sacking of Antwerp, the Catholic provinces left the Dutch alliance and joined with the Spanish.
  - » The Catholic provinces eventually became Belgium, while the Calvinist ones became the Netherlands.

# The Spanish Armada (1588)

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- Great rivalry existed between Spain and England over control of the seas and control of new world wealth.
- Relations between the two nations had not been very good for a long time.
- Philip decided to attack England in an attempt to restore Catholicism to the nation in 1588.

# Reasons for the Attack

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- Philip had been married to Mary I (Eng). After her death, Philip made some overtures to Elizabeth I and she refused to marry him.
- Philip wanted to restore Catholicism to England.
- Philip was angry that England had aided the Dutch in their fight against Spain.

# More Reasons

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- Philip resented English power in the new world and resented the attacks of the English “sea dogs” on Spanish galleons.
- Spain was involved in several plots against Elizabeth and finally in 1587, Mary Queen of Scots was executed.



# The Defeat of Spain

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- The English decisively defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588, thus preventing any Spanish acquisition of England.
- \*\*\*This defeat forever weakened Spain and led to its decline in the next century.

# The Dutch Republic

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- Secured de facto independence from Spain by the late 1500's. This was made official in 1648.
- Golden Age of the Dutch Republic: early 1600's due to political stability, economic prosperity, and cultural achievements.

# The Thirty Years' War (1618 - 1648)

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- Forever weakened the HRE and paved the way for French continental supremacy.
- Approx. 1/3 of the population died and approx. 1/2 of the wealth of the German states was depleted.
  - » This decimation set the stage for the long-term fragmentation of central Europe.

# The Bohemian Phase (1618 - 1625)

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- Protestant, Frederick V of Bohemia demanded more autonomy for Bohemia from Ferdinand II (HRE)
- Defenestration of Prague
- Rebellion drove the Imperial forces from Bohemia
- The Protestant forces were decisively defeated at the Battle of White Mountain and Frederick was deposed.

# The Danish Phase (1625 - 1629)

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- Danish King Christian IV stepped up to lead the Protestants who were nearly wiped out after phase I.
- The protestant forces experienced more losses at the hands of Tilly and Wallenstein.
- The Edict of Restitution forced protestants to restore to the Catholic church all lands that had been taken from it since 1552. This was a major defeat.

# The Swedish Phase (1630 - 1635)

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- Swedish King Gustavus Adolphus and his army landed in Germany, starting phase III of the war.
- Cardinal Richelieu of Catholic France supported Gustavus and the Protestant forces in an attempt to control the power of the Hapsburgs.

# Swedish Phase, continued

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- Many early protestant victories, but Gustavus was killed in the battle of Luetzen in 1632.
- Ferdinand had Wallenstein assassinated in 1634.
- Thus, this phase of the war was a costly one for both sides.

# The Swedish-French Phase (1635 - 1648)

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- Sweden was attacked by Denmark in 1635, because Denmark hoped to break the power of the Swedish empire.
- France sent troops to help Sweden.
- Cath. France + Prot. Sweden vs. Cath. HRE + Prot. Denmark + Cath. Spain
- 1645: Denmark surrendered
- 1648: Germans called for a truce.



# The Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

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- Renewed the Peace of Augsburg (*cuius regio, eius religio*).
- Officially recognized Calvinism as a legal religion
- nullified the Edict of Restitution (whoever owned the land in 1624 got it back)
- Recognized the independence of Switzerland and the Netherlands

# Westphalia, continued

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- German princes given more sovereignty (they now had the right to raise armies and conclude foreign alliances)
- All agreed to settle their religious disputes through negotiation, rather than edict or majority vote.
- This treaty permanently weakened and fragmented the HRE.

# The Final Phase (1648 - 1659)

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- Although the German states were no longer involved as combatants in the war, Spain and France continued to war over their differences, fighting on German soil.
- Both nations looted and pillaged the German lands, and the devastated Germans were helpless in stopping them.
- This phase ended with the Treaty of the Pyrenees.

# THE FRENCH CIVIL WARS

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- Although France had only a small minority of Huguenots (approx. 9% in 1560), they had far more power than their numbers, because most protestants were upper middle class persons or members of the nobility.
  - » Many of these Huguenots became Calvinist as an excuse to take a stand against the power of the Valois family.

# Francis I and Henry II

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- Both of these kings were concerned about the growing Protestant minority and actively persecuted the Calvinists.
- Unfortunately, Henry II died while his sons were quite young, leaving Catherine de Medici as the queen mother. Catherine had a difficult time dealing with the various political and religious factions in France and her religious policies were disastrous for the nation.

# Political and Religious Problems in France

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- Three political factions were competing to control France by 1560:
  - » Bourbons (Protestants)
  - » Guises (Catholics)
  - » Chatellions (Protestants)
- Religious war broke out in 1562.  
Catherine would switch sides, for a time supporting the Protestants, then the Catholics, etc.

# More Wars

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- Religious intolerance culminated in the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in 1572 when Coligny (Prot. advisor) and several thousand Parisian Protestants were killed.
- This again ignited more warfare and led France into the "War of the Three Henry's."

# The War of the Three Henry's

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- In this war, England helped the Protestant forces, and Spain helped the Catholics.
- King Henry III (Cath.) and Henry of Navarre (Prot.) vs. Henry Guise (Cath.)
- Henry III was killed, and Henry of Navarre won a series of military victories which established him as King Henry IV and created a new ruling dynasty in France--the Bourbons.



# King Henry IV (1589 - 1610)

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- When he took over, France was in a state of religious and political disorder, and the central government was severely weakened.
- Henry rebuilt a devastated France with the help of his advisor, the Duke of Sully.
- 1593: Henry became Catholic (“Paris is worth a mass”).

# Achievements of Henry IV

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- 1598: Edict of Nantes: granted religious toleration to Protestants (1st legal recognition of Calvinism in any nation).
  - » Catholicism was still the national religion (The religion of most Frenchmen)
  - » Protestants could worship freely in Protestant cities and could again own property.

# More Achievements

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- Strengthened the power of the monarch by weakening the power of the nobility.
- Restored the bankrupt government to solvency
- Began an extensive program for economic improvements--repairing and constructing roads, bridges and harbors, reclaiming marsh lands, and fostering agriculture.

# TUDOR ENGLAND

## (1485 - 1603)

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- Henry VII: (1485 - 1509)
  - » Restored peace
  - » Forced property taxation on the nobility
  - » Established the Court of the Star Chamber
  - » Stopped the nobles from maintaining private armies
  - » Renewed the economic wealth of England

# Henry VIII (1509 - 1547)

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- Established the Church of England
- Established the 6 acts which broke the ties with the Pope but retained Catholic religious beliefs
- Gave church lands to court favorites
- Ended property taxation
- Supported exploration
- Enjoyed relative peace

# Edward VI (1547 - 1553)

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- Became king at age 10
- Adopted Protestant beliefs for the Anglican Church and repealed the 6 acts.
- Thomas Cranmer (Archbishop of Canterbury) introduced the Book of Common Prayer.

# Mary I (1553 - 1558)

## “Bloody Mary”

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- Oldest daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
- Raised Catholic in Spain
- Married to Philip II of Spain
- When she became queen, she appointed Catholic Cardinal Pole as the Archbishop of Canterbury.

# Mary I, continued

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- Mary attempted to force England back into the Catholic fold.
- She forced Parliament to revoke the Reformation laws and Protestant leaders and nobles were exiled and executed as heretics.



# Elizabeth I (1558 - 1603)

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- Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn who was raised Protestant
- A politique, she got Parliament to pass the 39 Articles which solved religious conflicts by allowing the Anglican church to retain Protestant teachings but use Catholic rituals.
- She was opposed by radical Catholics and by the Puritans.

# Mary Stuart, of Scots Queen

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- Catholic hopes centered on Mary Stuart.
- After a Calvinist revolt in Scotland, Mary fled to England where she was arrested by Elizabeth.
- Mary was involved in several plots against Elizabeth and was finally executed in 1587.

# Achievements of Elizabeth I

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- 1588: English defeat of the Spanish Armada
- English renaissance
- Encouraged colonial enterprises and exploration
- Brought a measure of religious peace to England
- 1603: Died with no heirs

# SPANISH EXPLORATION

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- Spain had the largest oversea's empire.
- Columbus: 1492: Sailed to find a water route to India but landed in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Sailed to Cuba
  - » Three more voyages brought Spanish colonization to the Caribbean region.
- Treaty of Tordesillas: 1494: Portugal and Spain agreed to give Spain all of the New World except Brazil.

# SPANISH EXPLORATION

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- Ponce de Leon: 1512: Landed in Florida looking for gold and the fountain of youth--found neither.
- Coronado: explored SW US
- Balboa: discovered the Pacific Ocean by crossing the Isthmus of Panama
- Cortes: Conquered the Aztecs in Mexico (captured Montezuma)

# SPANISH EXPLORATION

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- Pizzaro: conquered the Incas of Peru.
- Magellan: 1519: Tried to circumnavigate the globe. He was killed in the Philippines, but one of his ships made it to India and back to Spain. 3 year journey
- Bartholomew de Las Cases: led missionaries to the New World and protested slavery and the poor treatment of the Indians.

# ENGLISH EXPLORATION

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- John Cabot: 1497 & 1498: 2 trips to find the NW passage. Explored Newfoundland.
- Drake: 1577: circumnavigated the globe and raided Spanish galleons
- Raleigh: Attempted to colonize Virginia
- Cook: explored Australia and New Zealand--claimed it for the British
- England claimed most of the N. Am. E. Coast.

# FRENCH EXPLORATION

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- Verrazano: Discovered the Hudson river & with Cartier, claimed Canada for France.
- Champlain: explored the St. Lawrence Valley
- LaSalle: explored the Mississippi Valley
- Marquette & Joliet: explored the great lakes region
- France moved into Canada, W. Indies, and Louisiana.



# DUTCH & SWEDISH EXPLORATION

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- Hudson: 1609: Dutch: explored New York, Delaware, NY Bay, & Hudson River Valley. Colonization.
- Tasman: discovered Australia & New Zealand. Worked for Dutch E. India Co. in the mid-1600's
- Dutch explorers took over many Portuguese colonies in the far east in the 1600's
- 1638-1655: Sweden claimed the lower Delaware Bay Region.

# FRENCH POLITICS

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- Louis XIII (1610 - 1643): Became king at 9 with the help of the Queen mother, Marie de Medici.
- Louis appointed his advisor, Cardinal Richelieu, when he reached manhood.
  - » Richelieu effectively ruled France for about 20 years and attempted to return power taken by the nobles back to the king.

# Actions of Louis XIII

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- Disbanded the standing armies of the nobles
- Destroyed the fortified castles of the nobility
- Set up royal spy organizations
- Crushed conspiracies with wholesale executions

# More Actions of Louis XIII

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- Transferred control of the provinces to provincial officials called intendants
- Crushed the political power of the Huguenots, but still allowed a small bit of religious tolerance
- Joined the 30 years War on the Protestant side to weaken the Hapsburgs

# Louis XIV (1643 - 1715)

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- Became king at age 5. Helped by Queen mother, Anne of Austria, and chief advisor, Cardinal Mazarin.
- Frondes: 2 successive revolts of the nobility: crushed by Mazarin.
- 1659: Treaty of the Pyrenees ended French involvement in the 30 years War and gave Maria Therese of Spain to Louis as his wife.

# Policies of the “Sun King”

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- Divine Right Ruler (Bishop Bosseut)
- Built up Versailles and was a great patron of the arts (Golden Age of France).
- Used intendants to strengthen royal power and control the power of the nobility.
- Desire for territorial expansion led Louis into 4 costly wars.

# The Wars of Louis XIV

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- As a result of the 4 wars fought during Louis' reign, France lost many talented generals and found its economic situation to be unsound.
- War of Devolution (1667-1668) Louis claimed the Spanish Netherlands as his wife's unpaid dowry.
  - » Gained a small part of it as a result of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

# More Wars

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- War against the Dutch (1672-78) Louis went back to get more Dutch territory and to claim Dutch commercial interests.
- Fought against the Dutch, HRE, Spain, and Prussia.
- Treaty of Nimwigen: France received another small piece of the Sp. Netherlands, but lost many valuable men.



# More Wars

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- War of the League of Augsburg:(1680-97)  
Louis invaded Strasbourg and other Ger. border territories.
- Opposed by Spain, Dutch, Sweden, HRE, and England
- Stalemate: Peace of Ryswick: Louis retreated from most territories in return for peace.

# War of Spanish Succession (1702 - 1713)

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- Spanish king designated Louis' grandson Philip as the Spanish heir and Leopold Hapsburg thought his son had a stronger claim.
- War broke out and Spain and France fought England, HRE, and the Dutch.
- This bloody war ended in a virtual stalemate.

# Treaty of Utrecht

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- This treaty ended the War of Spanish Succession.
- Allowed Louis' grandson Philip to become the King of Spain (Philip V), but forbade any combining of French and Spanish holdings.
- England received control of Gibraltar and of the Asiento.
- Spain's holdings in Italy and the Neth. went to the HRE.

# French Mercantilism

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- Finance minister, Colbert, was the architect of French Mercantilism. His actions included:
  - » encouraged trade and commerce by trying to rid France of internal tariffs
  - » tried to maintain a favorable balance of trade to offset the huge military expenses
  - » 5 great farms
  - » industrial production standards set
  - » wealth based on gold & silver
  - » unsuccessfully tried to balance the budget.

# Religious Disputes

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- Louis' absolutism extended to religious affairs.
- Suppression of the Jansenists & the burning of Port Royal. (they favored strict morality and less papal influence)
- Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: thousands of Huguenots were forced to either flee France or become Catholic
- Gallican Liberties: Louis would pay papal dues, if he could appoint French bishops.

# STUART ENGLAND

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- James I: (1603-25): ruled by divine right.
  - » Aroused the resentment of Parliament due to his absolutism
  - » alienated the Puritan and Catholic minorities
  - » pursued a foreign policy friendly to Catholic Spain
  - » repeatedly dismissed Parliament when it refused to grant his financial requests
  - » invoked forced loans and antiquated taxes to force payment for his political, social, and economic policies.

# Charles I (1625 - 49)

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- Friction between parliament and Charles increased and he was forced to accept the Petition of Right in 1628.
  - » No martial law in peacetime
  - » no quartering of troops in private homes
  - » no taxes without parliamentary approval
  - » no imprisonment without a jury trial

# War with the Scots

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- Charles ruled without parliament until 1640 when he was forced to ask Parl. for money to fight a war with Scotland.
  - » Charles had tried to force Anglican services on Scotland
  - » The dominantly Puritan English Parliament demanded an end to the religious & political policies of Charles & was dismissed after 3 weeks (Short Parliament)



# Results of the War

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- Without enough money to equip his troops properly, Charles' army soon lost the war to Scotland.
  - » Charles was forced to pay large indemnities to Scotland and had to call Parliament to again ask for money.
- The “long parliament” gave him money in return for more power, but a divided parliament soon looked weak to Charles, and civil war broke out.

# The Civil War (1649-1660)

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- Parliament was somewhat split on how much the king's authority should be curbed.
- Charles used this division to attempt to reassert his control.
- Charles attempted to arrest 5 members of Parliament, but he failed and civil war resulted.

# The Civil War

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- Cavaliers were wealthy trading and land-owning classes who supported the king.
- Roundheads were generally Puritans and members of the middle class who opposed the king.
- Only a very small percent of the English population actually took part in the war.

# Phase one (1642-1646)

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- With the aid of the Scots and an efficient military organization (the new model army) commanded by Oliver Cromwell, Parliament's forces were victorious.
- A split soon occurred in Parliament between those who wanted the restoration of a very limited monarchy and those who wanted a Puritan theocracy.

# Civil War: Phase Two

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- Another civil war broke out from 1648-1649 over what type of government should be established.
- Cromwell's "Independent" party won due to his control of the army.
- Cromwell gained control of Parliament and expelled the less radical members.
- The remaining members were known as the "Rump Parliament" and were controlled by the army.

# England Under Cromwell

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- Parliament did the following things:
  - » Voted to execute Charles I in 1649
  - » Declared England a “Commonwealth”
  - » Friction developed between Cromwell & Parliament and he disbanded it in 1653.
- 1653: Cromwell declares England to be a Protectorate with him as “Lord Protector.”
- He ruled with a council of state.

# Cromwell, continued

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- A new parliament was elected, but its power was greatly reduced--England was essentially a military dictatorship.
- Cromwell ruled until he died in 1658. He did the following:
  - » Advanced English trade
  - » Compelled Ireland and Scotland to recognize him
  - » Increased England's power abroad.
- Parliament overthrew his son in 1660.

# Charles II (1660-1685)

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- Parliament invited Charles to rule England in the restoration of 1660. He agreed to abide by Parliamentary controls on taxes and to call Parliament into session regularly.
- The “Cavalier Parliament” passed a series of laws which suppressed the religious freedom of Catholics and Puritans.



# Policies of Charles II

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- Treaty of Dover: 1670: Secret treaty in which Charles received a subsidy from Louis XIV in return for vague religious promises.
- Declaration of Indulgence: 1672: exempted religious dissenters from punishment under Parliament's laws.
- These actions angered the parliament.

# Parliament

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- 1673: Test Act: Passed by parliament, it excluded all Catholics from public office.
- Parliament was divided into two factions, the whigs & the tories, but both feared the extension of royal power.
  - » Whigs wanted a new Constitutional monarchy under a Protestant king
  - » Tories supported the king but feared the restoration of Catholicism.

# James II (1685-1688)

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- Charles' brother James took over when Charles died in 1685.
- James established a standing army and special courts to try those suspected of rebellion.
- James' wife gave birth to a son in 1688 and he was baptized Catholic. This created a Catholic heir to the throne.

# The Glorious Revolution

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- Whig & Tory leaders invited James' daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange to rule England.
  - » When their forces landed in England, James fled to France
- William & Mary accepted the Bill of Rights in 1689 which limited the power of the monarchy & created a “squirearchy.”

# William & Mary (1688-1714)

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- The 1689 Bill of Rights included:
  - » No standing armies or taxes without the consent of Parliament
  - » Regular sessions of Parliament
  - » Freedom of Speech in Parliament
  - » King could not suspend the laws
  - » Trial by jury & “no excessive bail”
- 1689: Toleration Act: freedom of worship for all Protestant sects.

# The Scientific Revolution

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- Galileo: improved the telescope, made astronomical observations, & experimented with falling bodies. (Under house arrest)
- Newton: universal laws of motion, optics, calculus (Principia Mathematica)
- Descartes: analytic geometry, induction, rationalist “I think, therefore, I am.”
- Harvey: circulation of blood

# Science, continued

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- Kepler: mathematical demonstration of elliptical orbits (built on Copernican theory)
- Bacon: Inductive method, required empirical proof of hypotheses (Novum Organum)
- Leeuwenhok: invented the microscope
- Leibnitz: developed calculus independent of Newton; optimistic philosopher
- Clockwork Universe model became popular.